

FURNITURE.

THOMPSON BROS.
THOMPSON BROS.626 KANSAS AVE.
KANSAS AVE.617-619 QUINCY ST.
QUINCY ST.HOT TOMALES
HOT TOMALES

Are about as palatable to the American tongue as the "shacknasty" furniture is to the eye. Yet there are many people who will use both. To dispute concerning the variety of tastes is as idle as the attempt to float a "painted ship upon a painted ocean." Yet, singularly enough, even in this day of advanced thought, there are people who have discovered that cheapness is not the sole merit of the furniture they buy. They have found by experience that they can not get something for nothing, although they have demonstrated to themselves, time and again, by experience, that they have bought at good round figures nothing for something. To avoid painful and indeed sometimes humiliating exhibitions of this sort, confine your purchases of furniture, at least, to such stores as ours, where a proper pride is taken to sell only the best grade of actual furniture. Every year, during the four years we have been in the furniture trade has witnessed a growth and development in our business which, considering the "hard times" this period includes, is little short of phenomenal and is to be attributed to new business methods and an abiding faith that this community was tired of the trashy furniture that, previous to our advent in the trade in this city, was the only kind brought here; that this city would give instant recognition to our efforts to provide its people with a stock of furniture that would be creditable alike to the city and proprietors, and would furthermore be a credit to cities much larger than our own. Unceasingly and undeviatingly we have adhered to this business idea until people have recognized and accepted that they can get not only the best grade of low-priced and medium-priced furniture, but can see and buy as good furniture as the best markets of this country afford. Pursuing this line of thought, we have been compelled to enlarge our business by using the storerooms, 617-619 Quincy street, where we display our finest furniture. We now occupy more floor space and carry twice as large a stock as any two combined stores in this state. We attribute our growth to filling this community's demand for a first-class furniture store.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Requires careful consideration. Large stocks, new designs, and to please will be eagerly sought. We are fully prepared with a big stock to meet the demand. Our line of sideboards is very large, and has never before been equaled in workmanship, style or price. Solid oak is the popular wood. French plate mirrors, neat carving and ample drawers and closets characterize all on our floors. We would call attention to our \$25 and \$30 sideboards that are "world-beaters"; we would specialize our \$50 and \$60 ones that are fine, we would list at our \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$25 sideboards that will interest anybody desiring a fair sized value for their money.

Solid oak dining tables in any required length and in more styles than we can enumerate afford opportunity for selection. Look at our \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10 and \$15 tables. Wonder if you seen the like before.

We have exclusive patterns in carved oak chairs with leather upholstered seats, the finest to be found at \$6, \$8 and \$11 apiece. Cultivated taste and a prudent ear can find in our stock thoroughly made and finely finished furniture at all times.

BUSINESS MEN

Will find the latest and most approved appliances for comfort in the new improved revolving chairs recently received. The big, splendid office chairs are just the thing, too.

JAPANESE SCREENS

And polished oak, both kinds, await inspection. Here are some:

All-Cloth Japanese Screens, 4-fold, 5 1/2 feet high, black panel, gold embroidery, \$3, worth \$10.

All-Cloth Japanese Screen, 3-fold, 5 1/2 feet high, black panel, gold embroidery, \$7.

Bamboo Screen, frame only, 6 feet high, 3-fold, very elaborate design, \$5.

Other Screens from \$2.75 to \$15.00 each.

CHAIRS

Of all kinds and varieties of patterns make the selection of something quite in accordance with your ideas a comparatively easy matter. In looking over our stock you will be surprised not merely at the large number, but the presence and prevalence of entirely new designs never before shown in any store, because never manufactured before this season. The other day a lady said: "I have been in every store both sides of the avenue, but none of them have the quantities and styles you have." The interesting part is the combination of low prices and picturesque designs, from \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$11.

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TRIBES MUST GO.

The Dawes Indian Commission
Makes Its Report.The Abolition of the Tribe is
Recommended.

A REMEDY FOR EVILS.

Individual Ownership is the
Best Way Out.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Dawes commission, which has been investigating the affairs in the Indian territory and endeavoring to secure the consent of the five civilized tribes to an agreement on some plan of territorial or state government looking to the improvement of the conditions of affairs, has submitted its report to the secretary of the interior. But Secretary Smith has not had a chance to examine it.

The report of the commission recommended the revocation of the power of self government by the United States. It is a rehearsal of the proceedings of the commission, in conference with the Indians, which have already been given to the public from time to time as they occurred.

The commission appointed by the Indians was not given authority to enter upon negotiations looking to allotment or change of government, so that little has been accomplished. The proposition made to them was to divide the land among the Indians except the town sites, coal and minerals, which were to be sold and the proceeds divided. A homestead for each citizen was to be made inalienable for twenty-five years or longer. Safeguards for the interest of tribes were included. After division a territorial government was to be formed by congress and approved by the Indian government. The Indians refused to entertain the proposition and declined to sell the land. Complications have grown up in the title to coal lands which will lead to endless litigation. The full-bloods are less fit for citizenship than they were twenty years ago and there is little hope they will improve. The Indians have induced white people to come into the Territory, there being 250,000 white people who cannot be called intruders and the Indians cannot fairly ask the United States to remove them. The treaty stipulation for equal tracts being in the control of Indians while the real Indian is powerless to secure any part of his common property.

The report says: "The United States guaranteed the holding of these lands as contemplated by the treaties and is in honor bound to vest them in their rightful owners and restore them to their owners. This can only be done, and the treaty stipulations honorably maintained, by allotment of these lands among the people giving to them individual title."

The failure of tribal government, it is said, makes it impossible to enforce the treaty provisions. A vivid picture is given of the lawless condition of affairs in the territory which is reflected daily in the newspapers. Many private persons entitled to benefit in the payment by the government, it is stated, never receive any money while agents are growing rich. Payment should be made directly to the people by its own officers. Liquor traffic should be prohibited. Provision should be made for the education of the children.

The report concludes as follows: "The United States put the title to a domain and its countless wealth and unmeasured resources in these several tribes or nationalities, but it was a conveyance in trust for specific uses, clearly intended in the treaties themselves and for no other purpose. It was for the use and enjoyment in common of each and every citizen of his tribe of each and every part of territory, thus tersely expressed in one of the treaties: 'To be held in common so that each and every member of either tribe shall have an equal undivided interest in the whole.' The tribes can make other use of it. They have no power to grant it to any one or to grant to any one an exclusive use of any portion of it. These tribal governments have wholly perverted their high trust and it is the primal duty of the United States to enforce the trust it has so created and recover for its original uses the domain and all the gains derived in the perversion of the trust or discharge the trust."

"The United States also granted to these tribes the power of self-government not to conflict with the constitution. They have demonstrated their incapacity to govern themselves and no higher duty can rest upon the government than to grant this authority than to revoke it when it has so lamentably failed."

Said to Be Placed in Jail.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—A cablegram was received at the department of agriculture yesterday from the agent of the department in London announcing that the English officials thought they had discovered a case of pleuro-pneumonia in one of the cattle shipped over on the "Maryland." Prompt action was taken by the department to ascertain the facts in the case, and learn whether pleuro-pneumonia exists in this country.

Is Bill Cook in Jail?
FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 22.—At the United States marshal's office, though the officials are very reticent, it is regarded as positive that Bill Cook, the daring young leader of the gang which has been terrorizing the Indian territory for the past five months, is under arrest.

Jim Cook Sentenced.
TALLAHASSEE, Ind. Ter., Nov. 22.—The jury in the Jim Cook case returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter for killing Sequoyah Houston and sentenced to eight years in the Cherokee penitentiary.

See for a first class meal at the Crescent, 110 east Eighth.

LINCOLN GRAVE ROBBERS.

Six Students and a College Dean Arrested for Grave Robbing.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 22.—Six students and the dean of the medical faculty of Cotnam university were under arrest at the police station last night, charged with grave robbing. Their names are D. R. Medham, A. S. Rose, D. R. Roberts, J. A. Buford, J. E. Waller, J. M. Ward and Dean E. J. Alexander. Last Wednesday Otto Albers, a man between 35 and 40 years of age, died in the city. On Thursday the body was buried in Wyuka cemetery. Friday last Superintendent Byer discovered through one of his assistants that the grave of Albers had been rifled and the body carried away. The coffin lid was found on top of the rough box, but coffin and corpse had been split apart. Suspicion at once attached to some medical college connected with one of the universities. Superintendent Byer placed Detective Malone on the case Tuesday. Malone between 35 and 40 years of age, and last night rounded up a party of medical students at the lecture room at Cotnam university. Dean Alexander was about to illustrate his lecture by a practical exhibition of dissection and had applied to the police for a permit. The police came in on them and placed the whole medical class under arrest. This occurred about 9 o'clock last evening. The whole party was brought to the police station where a preliminary examination was held by Judge County Judge Warrburg. The prisoners were released on bonds of \$500 each, to appear for trial to-day. The body of Albers was taken to Wyuka cemetery and deposited in the vault.

MOUNT TACOMA ERUPTION

The Great Monarch of the Cascades Strangely Transformed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Great excitement has been caused throughout the Puget sound country by what is looked upon by many as an eruption of Mount Tacoma, or Rainier, 14,444 feet high, and one of the loftiest peaks in the United States.

The mountain has lately been strangely transformed. The crest of the great mountain, which has been unchanged, the cone having fallen in, and steam can be seen rising from the crater. There is no eruption, it is believed by those most competent to judge, but great masses of rock seem to have fallen. The snow-capped cone has disappeared and a sharp-pointed peak has risen in its place to the east of the crater. The changed appearance of the mountain is evident from the streets of Seattle, ninety miles distant, and thousands of people have watched the great peak all the afternoon. But very few people have ever ascended the mountain, and at this season of the year the ascension is an absolute impossibility. There is no way of making a thorough investigation of the phenomenon.

DEFICIT STILL GROWING.

Government Over Twenty-two Millions Behind Since July 1.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The receipts from customs so far during the present month are \$7,480,000; internal revenue, \$3,109,040; miscellaneous sources, \$912,339, making a total of \$11,501,379.

The expenditures amount to \$32,100,000, making the deficit so far this month \$20,600,000, and for the period since July 1, 1894, \$22,951,700.

Disastrous Fire at Sullivan, Mo.

WASHINGTON, Mo., Nov. 22.—The large general merchandise store of Clark & Martin at Sullivan, in the southern part of this county, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The store was located near the "Frisco" railway track, and it is thought that sparks from a passing engine set the building on fire. The loss was about \$50,000, insurance, one-half.

A. R. U. Board Found Guilty.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 22.—W. H. Clinch, B. T. Johnson, Isaac Ross and Phillip Stanwood, board of mediation of the A. R. U., who officiated in this city during the strike, were found guilty by a jury in the United States district court here. Sentence will be passed Monday. Their offenses was conspiracy to obstruct the United States mails in transit, and obstruct interstate commerce.

Lawyers and Barkeepers Excluded.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 22.—A favorable report was made by a committee to the Knights of Labor general assembly on a proposition to make lawyers and barkeepers eligible to membership. The time of the convention was taken up in a consideration of the proposition, which was finally voted down. While a motion to reconsider was pending, the convention took a recess.

THIRTY DEAD BODIES.

People Who Had Apparently Been Murdered for Their Money.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 22.—A hideous discovery has just been made near Churimio, state of Michoacan. The dead consists of thirty human bodies in advanced decomposition, piled upon one another in a cave. The bodies were killed and murdered for his money recently. Pascard, a brother, while searching for him made the discovery which explains many mysterious disappearances.

To Arrange for Otton's Contest.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The Republican central committee of the Third congressional district has called a meeting of the committee at Cameron Saturday to consider matters connected with Judge Otton's contest for Congressional Docketry's seat.

Is a Rate War Coming?

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—For some time scalpers have been making a rate of \$9.50 from Kansas City to Chicago, and the Rock Island road has announced that beginning with next Tuesday it will make the rate open.

Rock Island
Playing Cards.
No. 901 Kans. Ave.

WORSE THAN RUSSIA.

Lawyer Goff Talks of the
Tyranny of Tammany.Not a Business Man in New
York Not Blackmailed.

NO CLASS WAS SPARED.

Not One Dared to Utter a Word
of Complaint.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—John W. Goff, the prosecuting attorney for the Lexow investigating committee, who is stopping in Washington for a few days, has given the Evening Star an interesting interview of nearly three columns on the work of the committee.

"I speak within the bounds of my knowledge when I say there was not a business man in New York city who had not felt the power of police blackmail. There were perhaps a very few instances where honorable men had refused to give their titles of illegal tax to the police, but almost without exception these men were forced out of business."

"One peculiar feature of the blackmail was that it spared no one class, however obscure its calling. I have personally in mind the 'sail makers' who are among the most upright and honest people in New York. They are mostly retired sea captains; commanders of the old clipper ships, who have been forced out of business by the introduction of steam, or their sons. Not one of these honest men dared open his mouth and complain."

"So the question was, what classes should we apply to and appeal to in our crusade. We were urged at times, and most importantly, to go higher and nail the responsibility to the source of authority. On this question we held most earnest consultations and finally decided it would not be wise to do so. Our duty was to arouse the conscience of the people of New York, which had long been smothered, almost killed. The common people, the workers, the people who most felt the oppression of the police, would need to be aroused by different methods. They were to have the ill effects of police corruption brought to their hearts. The spectacle of a little boy sitting all night on a door post, waiting for his father, who had been unjustly arrested and brutally beaten by the police, meant more to these people than the demonstration that the captain had paid large money for his promotion or that the commissioner, perhaps, had been bribed. The common fellows would not notice such matters, but they would notice the tyranny of the police over the apple woman, over the peanut roaster, over the bootblack, the newsboy, the keeper of a small soda water stand, the owners of the little restaurants, a great class of honest citizens struggling for a living."

"You may be surprised when I say New York, under the rule of the police department as it was controlled by Tammany hall, was far worse as regards the individual comfort of citizens than St. Petersburg under its most violent police regime. This was accidentally illustrated by a witness who took the stand one day. He was a Pole who had been sent to Siberia as a result of the Polish insurrection. He had escaped and reached this country and about a year after his arrival he was unjustly arrested and cruelly beaten. His story was told with an irresistible quaintness and pathos. I cannot reproduce it to you, as I have not the power to recollect its details, and his earnest manner, that convinced everybody. But when he was asked how the police of New York compared with those of St. Petersburg, he answered the Russian police were gentle and humane compared with those of this city."

"As an illustration of the tremendous power wielded by the organization, I will refer to the difficulty we had in obtaining witnesses to go upon the stand and swear to the facts they had brought to us in private. At first this applied to all classes, both reputable and disreputable. When appealed to they would claim if they should testify the police would hound them out of the city. When asked if they could not go elsewhere and establish themselves in business, they would reply the persecution of the police of New York would follow them to every city in the country and we gradually revealed the astounding fact the police of New York not only dominated every city but every large community in the country."

TERRITORY OUTLAWS.

Marshal of Arkansas to Be Sent With a
Posse to the Territory.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Attorney General Olney, Secretary Lamont and Secretary Smith held a conference yesterday relative to sending troops to suppress the Cook gang and others in the Indian territory. They decided the matter came under the jurisdiction of the department of justice. United States Marshal McAlister of the Indian territory, has been criticised for his inaction and it is likely the attorney general will instruct the marshal of Arkansas to summon a posse and drive the lawless element out of the territory. There is talk of removing Marshal McAlister.

PENNOYER SPEAKS UP.

Japan Has Followed His Example To Bring
Chests to Mind His Own Business.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 22.—Governor Pennoyer, speaking in reference to Japan's reply to the offer of mediation by this government said: "I see that the Japanese government has followed my example by reminding President Cleveland to attend to his own business. For the sake of the country, the president really ought not to have allowed himself to be snubbed the second time."

Stewart stoves at Sheldon & Sheldon's.

RANTING HERR MOST.

He Visits Pittsburg and Addresses His
Brethren There.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 21.—Herr Johann Most made an address here last night in a hall packed with anarchists, most of whom were foreigners. Most's remarks were quite tame. He said:

"Liberty was stolen from man. Years ago he was a gregarious animal and raised himself above the animal world. In this way he lived for thousands of years, before authority came. Quarrels arose, chiefs of tribes came up, kings, emperors, sultans followed. When it was sought to deprive these of their authority centuries and many centuries elapsed, before despotism gave way to constitutional monarchy and last of all to republics. And now, even in republics, the authorities lay claim to more than is their due, and we think it is time, also, to abolish these. They try to remedy the abuses of affairs by Populism, social democracy change of the ballot system, the referendum. To rid ourselves of authority we must continue on our way, and we must at last say: 'Away with despotism; away with kings and emperors; away with all authority. It is no more that a freeman be ruled by anybody.'"

Abstract anarchy is the kind that Most wants. "Why," said he, "Pullman, Carnegie, the czar of Russia are perhaps anarchists in the abstract, because they will bear no one over them. But their anarchy has no regard for the rights of others."

COST OF THE NAVY.

Thirty-one Millions of Dollars was Spent
on It Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The report of Paymaster Edwin Stewart of the navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30 last is a document of unusual interest. The total amount expended on account of the naval establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, was \$31,370,144.91, the largest item being \$5,251,072 for payments on new ships in the process of construction, other than labor.

During the period covered by the report of the paymaster general, the cost of the United States steamer Chicago (second rate) was \$310,803.00; the United States steamer Yorktown (third rate) \$109,807.95 and the United States steamer Petrel (fourth rate) \$108,502. These figures afford an approximate of the cost of maintaining vessels of the different classes.

GERMANY SHUTS US OUT.

She Is Pursuing a Repressive Policy
Toward This Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Indications multiply to show that the German government is pursuing a repressive policy towards importations from the United States, that is, the United States is being shut out. The latest evidence is contained in the report to the state department from United States Consul Robertson at Hamburg.

He says that a movement is being set on foot by the imperial government looking to the removal of the duties on dried and evaporated apples from the United States which are found to contain more than a specified amount of zinc, supposed to have been taken up from the zinc frames on which the fruit is dried. As a result the trade would severely suffer. The consul suggests that fruit traders change their methods and use wooden frames.

BURNED TO DEATH IN JAIL.

Two Indian Territory Prisoners Fairly
Roasted Alive.

TABERQUAH, Ind. Ter., Nov. 21.—In the burning of the city calaboose at 4 o'clock yesterday morning two men, E. M. Hallahan and William Downing were roasted alive the latter being burned to a cinder.

When the alarm of fire was given Night Watchmen W. L. Goody and Tom Taylor hastened to the jail and unlocked the door but it was too late. The fire had been started by Downing, who fell near the only door, and all chance of escape for the two prisoners was cut off by the flames. Both Hallahan and Downing could be heard piteously crying for aid in the back part of the building, but it was impossible to save either of them. The calaboose was constructed of wood, eight inches thick, and before aid could be procured and a hole chopped through the wall they were both burned to a crisp.

Downing set fire to the jail in order to escape.

METHODISTS' BIG COLLEGE

Final Arrangements Being Made for the
Big Washington University.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Final arrangements are making for the beginning of the construction of the great American university to be erected under the supervision of the Methodist church in the northwest suburbs of Washington. The university will be surrounded by ninety acres of high and beautiful ground, most of it given by the Methodists of Washington. The general plan of the university provides for three buildings for the use of all departments. They will probably be connected, though it has not yet been decided upon. The structures will be of blue stone or granite. At some future time there will be established in connection with the university a school of theology for the higher education of Methodists. It is intended that the whole project shall involve \$5,000,000.

Will Meet Him at the State Line.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Governor-elect Lord of Oregon with Senator Mitchell called on the president yesterday. Mr. Lord invited the president to visit Oregon, stating the people would be very glad to see him. Senator Mitchell added that if the president would come at any time after January 1 he would guarantee the governor of Oregon would meet him at the state line. It will be remembered that Governor Pennoyer refused to meet President Harrison at the state line, and stood on his gubernatorial dignity and remained at the state capital.

Texas Fever Denmark's Excuse.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 22.—The official prohibition against the landing of cattle and fresh meat from the United States was published here to-day. It gives as the reason for this prohibition the discovery of Texas fever among cattle recently brought from the United States.

THE
GREATEST PURIFIER
S.S.S.
FOR THE BLOOD.Washburn College
ENTERTAINMENT COURSE
FOR 1894-95.

List of Entertainments.

Nov. 23.—Ewd. P. Elliott, Impersonator.

In "An Evening with Dickens and Riley."

Mr. Elliott stands in the front rank of entertainers.—Kansas City Times.

Dec. 7.—Slayton Jubilee Singers.

Consisting of nine artists.

This company is booked for over FIFTY concerts in Chicago about this season. Pronounced the best combination of Jubilee singers ever heard on the concert stage.

Jan. 9.—John R. Clarke.

A Magnificent Lecturer.

Who has been in such demand in the East and South for the past twenty years that he is lecturing this season for the first time. On lecture he has delivered over 1,500 times. Everything he says is fresh and bright. You should hear him.

Feb. 9.—Pres. Geo. A. Gates.

Of Iowa College.

President Gates is in great demand at Chautauque assemblies and lecture courses, and is one of the brightest among the foremost platform orators.

March 2.—Rev. Robert McIntire.

An Eloquent Divine.

The great word-painter of the West. Superior to Talmage and Ingalls in eloquence. Has lectured as high as ten times in the same city in one season. In other cities, six, eight and nine times.

Apr. 6.—Washburn College Glee Club.

and Prof. Palmer, Reader.

The Club is under the leadership of Prof. Woodworth, and this will be their closing concert for the season.

Watches—Gents' Size.

I have on hand the following Gents' Watches, slightly shop-worn, which I wish to close out at cost of the following prices before receiving my Christmas goods:

Two 14 gold cases at cost.

One 14 gold case, 15 year filled case, at cost.

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